THE DISTRICT INQUIRY.

THE COMMISSIONERS MAKE ANSWEB

RECORD OF THE BOARD OF AUDIT

THE LAW AND THE TESTAMONY

Clean Showing of Tayler and Brodhead CLASSIFICATION OF CLAIMS ALLOWED

THE AMOUNT OF CERTIFICATES ISSEED

The House Committee on the District of Co lambia yesterday continued their investigat'or sate the affairs of the board of audit and the Dis trict government. Auditors Broadhead and Tay ler were in attendance and submitted the follow. ing answers to the questions that had previously been propounded by the committee :

Answers of the Board of Audit. First. For answer to the first question of the committee we have caused to be made, by classes, a statement of the certificates issued by the board f audit, which amount to the sum of \$14,501, see. 63. That statement is herewith reported. Second. The statement herewith of claims disallowed may not include all disallowances, as generally partial disallowances appear by the papers in the cases to which they belong, and can be accurately stated on examination of the papers only. The amount disallowed is, approxinately, \$1,681,281.87 in class 4; \$194,621.65 in class makery, e. cer. p. in class 4; \$194,521.00 in class 5-not including clasms for damages reterred to in the sixth question and in the answer to it. The reasons for classificwances were not recorded in each case, so that they cannot be separately or distinctly stated, further than that the claims were not deemed valid, or that nothing was due upon them. Those held to have been too late in presentation were not considered or otherwise examined.

examined.

Third Each of the members of the board of audit held an office in the Treasury Department, by reason of which, and by the terms of the act June 20, 1874, he became a member of the board and the profitting in their act. June 23, 1874, he became a member of the board of anoit, constituted by that act.

A full and complete discharge of the duties of those effices, respectively, dechanded their whole time and attention, and to the added duties necessarily took precedence, and therefore a personal examination of claims by the members of the board of audit, or either of them, to any considerable extent was impossible. When questions arose in regard to claims requiring the action of the members of the board they were presented to and decided by the board, the decisions to govern the auditing disrks in cases of a like character thereafter examined. In such cases the members of the board examined the lacts so far as necessary to a decision of the questions arising on them, and made the decisions as well for all like cases as for those examined. To do more was impracticable, as will appear by the number of the instance were issued on the personal examination and allowance of claims by the members of the mediates were issued on the personal examination and allowance of claims by the members of the mediates were issued on the personal examination and allowance of claims by the members of the and of certificates to be issued. How many certificates were issued on the personal examination
and allowance of claims by the members of the
beard of audit cannot be stated. In regard to
claims for damages to real estate the answer will
be found with that of the sixth question.

Mr. E. G. Church held the position of secretary
and thief clork from July 2 to Soptember 30, 1874;
Mr. Herbert Vall from October 1, 1874, to February 8, 1875, and Mr. C. W. Watson from March 1,
1875, to the present time, and acted as secretary
from February 8, though not appointed until
March 1.

Naims were in the first instance presented in Claims were in the first instance presented in the room of the secretary, where they were "jack-eted" and numbered in their respective classes and referred to the clerk having charge of claims of the class to which they belonged for examination and report. Classes 1, 2 and 3 were proven by the certificates presented, No. 6 by the records of the board and No. 8 by tax receipts and the collector's books, and a computation of the sums due was the chief duty of the auditing clerk, except as otherwise directed in the following instructions given, soon after the organization of the board of audit, and previous to commencing the work of audit. he work of audit.

The numbers refer to the classingation of

claims, viz:
No. 1. Certificates presented will be registered by their numbers, and in the names of the parties presenting them. The number and amount of each certificate presented by a claimant, and the interest, and the aggregate of all will be carefully ascertained and stated in the report on the claim. claim.

No. 2. Auditor's certificates will, in all cases, be compared with and vertified by the auditor's becks; and in cases of presentation by the original creditor or contractor their correctness must nail creditor or contractor their correctness must

has reditor or contractor their correctness must be verified by a comparison with the original claim, and the necessary evidence must appear, the transaction be examined and the figures proved by proper computation.
No. 3. These claims must be verified as in No. 2. No. 4. These claims will be allowed only on re-No. 4. These claims will be allowed only on report of the engineer and careful comparison with centracts. Additional allowances can be made only upon the statement of their nature and allowance certified by the engineer. Before such claims are reported they must in each case be presented to the comptrollers, or one of them, for examination. The same rule applies to claims under oral contracts, and the auditor's book will be stamined to ascertain whether they have been e examined to ascertain whether they have bee paid or certified.

No. 5. Claims under this head will be referred to the comptroller of the District for report whether they have been paid. Claims for printing and advertising will, before reported, be exhibited to the board, or one of its members.

No. 5. In each case a brief statement of the claim presented, the articles constituting it, and the action of the Board of Public Works will be prepared.

the action of the Board of Fusia, No. 6 will be prepared.

No. 7. Here a like statement as in No. 6 will be made. No claim under this head will be received or considered unless it had been presented to the Board of Public Works before the 20th of June, 1874, nor any one excluded from consideration by the act of the Logislative Assembly referred to.

No. 5. These claims must be carefully compared with the collector's tax lists, and their accuracy proved.

proved.

Great care should be taken to arrive at accu-Great care should be taken to arrive at accuracy in the statement of claims.

Each account reported for allowance must be subscribed by the everk who examined it, and bear the eignature or initials of the accountant having supervision of the clars to which it belonged.

Claims of organizations of a public character, such as schools, reform schools, k., will not be reported for allowance, unless specially directed by the board. reported for allowance, unless specially developed by the board.

From August 1 to December 1, 1874, Mr. Wilber F. Leete had charge of the auditing of chitms in classes 1, 2 and 8; after that No. 8 was in charge of Mr. Mills.

187, 3 ... Wilcox had charge of class No. 3, in the charge were but few claims.

which there were but few claims.

Mr. Herbert Vall had charge of claims in class to the community to the charge of claims in class to the community to the charge of claims in class to the community to the charge of claims in class to the charge of claims in class to the charge of t

Mr. Charles A. Appel from that time until the present.

Mr. S. M. Wilcox had charge of class 5, and Mr. S. M. Wilcox had charge of class 5, and Mr. A. G. Stone of class 6; from August 1, 1874, to February 10, 1975 from which time Mr. G. H. Farsham has had charge.

The members of the board of audit personally took charge of class:

Certhicates were filled up from the reports of the clerks who audited them by other clerks.

Mr. Tayler, for himself, sars that cervincates of claims were not sagned by him in blank, with the exception of three, which the clerk was about to fill, having entered the class, numbers, amount and names of the claimants on the marginal stubs.

His presence being required immediately at the Treasury Department, he signed these three.

and left them to be filled up under such observation of others as guarded against error.

For himself, Mr. Brodhead says that, as a matter of convenience, from which no peasible harm
could arise, be signed nearly all the certificates
in blank as he had opportunity and time, the
amount found due in each case being inserted
and compared with the account before the certificate was signed by Mr. Tayler.

Fourth, in answer to this question:

Mr. Tayler, for himself, says that he is not the
ewner of or interested in, and has not at any time
ewned or been interested in, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, any claim of
any character, the subject of inquiry, examination, or allowance by the board of audit; and that
he is not now, and has not at any time, been the
helder or owner of, or in any way, directly or indirectly, for himself or another, interested in
any certificates its sund by the board

holder or owner of, or in any way, directly or indirectly, for himself or another, interested it any certificate or certificates issued by the board of audit, or of any bond or bonds issued on such certificate or certificates.

All: Brodhead, for himself, says that certificates ere issued to him on account of auditor's certificates, (class 2,) November 7, 1874, for \$3,-288.21, and November 11, 1874, for \$404.44; for sewer certificates, (class 1,) \$402.33; for old material, (class 6,) \$41.75; for damages, (class 7,) Junuary 20, 1875, for \$4,700; refunding sewer tax w, (class 8,) October 17, 1874, for \$503.88; amounting in the aggregate(t) \$8,204.31; that the sewer certificate, the old material credit, one or more of the auditor's certificates, and the sewer tax credit were, to the best of his belief, his property before he became a member of the board of audit; that the Certificates were converted into 3.65 boads, which he now holds; that he has never sold nor been interested in the sale of any certificates as of 3.65 bonds, but has purchased such bonds in open market as his means would permit, believing them to be a cestrable investment.

In relation to the subordinates of the board, we

eater or 3.65 bonds, but has purchased such binds in open market as his means would permit, behaving them to be a desirable investment.

In relation to the subordinates of the board, we answer that we do not know, notither have weany reason to believe that any of the subordinates employed in the board of audit were interested, directly or indirectly, in any of the claims presented for allowance.

Fifth. In answer to the fifth interrogatory, we say that no sutherity was conferred upon the board of audit were to remeature work done under the Board of Public Works, but by section five of the act of June 20, 1874, the engineer of the District, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Commissioners, was vested with all the Jower and authority of the chief engineer of the Board of Public Works, and was required to perform the duties therefore devolved upon that officer, and in each case where the board of audit was informed or believed, or has reason to suspect, that the measurement was erroneous, application was, as we believed, or has reason to suspect, that the measurement was croneous, application was, as we believe, made through the Commissioners or directly to the chaineer for a remeasurement or report, and his action awaited before the claim was acted on. Some kinds of work could not be remeasured or re-examined. In cases where work was continued in fulfilling contracts made by the Board of Fublic Works partial measurement was subject to remeasurement was unjection of the work. In this way erroneous subsequent account taken of work done, and the whole would await final measurement at the completion of the work. In this way erroneous subsequent account taken of work done, and the completion of the board of sudit made February 15, 1876, the board stated that of a considerable mumber of claims in class; and acted upon, "the larger portion had been referred to the engineer of measurement, or are held for additional widence and examinanion."

In all cases of alleged or suspected for the engineer of e

improved property the damages allowed were what was ceemed the excess over the accraed benefits. The purpose for which a building was created and to which it was adapted was a subject of consideration.

In our report of December 7, 1875, we said in regard to damage:

"The authority conferred upon the board of suddt in respect to claims of their character was confined to these which had been presented to the Burd of Public Words, but was not controlled by the action of the bases."

audit in respect to claims of their character was confined to these which had been presented to the Bx rd of Public Words, but was not controlled by the action of the beard.

To ascertain and adjust the claims, the Board of Public Works appointed a commission, consisting of four persons, and from the best information that could be obtained the board of audit became satisfied that the commission were not only personally well qualified to perform their duties, but that they had discharged them conscioutionsly and, in the main, justly and equally. The board of audit therefore came to the conclusion that in most enses justice would be done by affirming the awards of the commission. In a few iostances allowances were made where none had been awards of the commission. In a few iostances allowances were made where none had been awards of the commission, and in some diminished. In all cases here the board changed the award, analso in a large number of others in which the awards were affarmed, the members of the board of audit personally inspected the premises, and otherwise sought information. Applying the principles laid down by the Attorney Geocral in regard to interest, it was allowed on the awards of the commission, but not in cases where the awards of the board of audit varied from those of the commission, but not in cases where the awards of the board of audit varied from those of the commission, but not in cases where the awards of the board of incidental injuries sustained by the owners in the loss of rents or of occupancy."

By the joint resolution of December 21, 1874, the time for presenting claims of this class was extended for thirty days to persons who had not presented them to the Board of Public Works.

In their report of February 15, 1875, the board of sudit said:

"To aid them in ascertaining the damages sustained by owners of real estate, presented and claimed since our last report, the board of audit appeinted two gentlemen as experts, and instructed them to examine every piece of property have not

audit were duly sworn to a faithful discharge of their duties.

In our report of December 6, 1875, we say:
"Our last report stated the number of claims at 2,180, but it was afterwards found that 78 others had been presented with claims in another class." The whole number was, therefore, 2,208, of which about 1,200 were presented under the joint resolution of December 21, 1874.

In various instances when claims of this class had been acted upon, and the claimants advised of the result, they asked a reconsideration and re examination of their claims. Where on such re-examination as additional allowance was made it.

was upon a personal examination of the property.

In fixing the allowances for damages we found that in most cases it depended upon opinion, and was incapable of demonstration or of proof except of opinion. To have taken testimony of witnesses would have been to open an endless line of inquiry, and would have demanded time beyond what we could give to it. To send the cases to a commissioner to take testimony was objectionable, as in each case inviting controversy and involving both claimants and the District in great and unnecessary expense, without probability of arriving at a more just or satisfory result. The commission appointed by the board of audit was composed of L. A. Follansbee and John Collins.

The reasons for disallowances were, in general terms, that the property was not damaged over

The reasons for disallowances were, in general terms, that the property was not damaged over and above benefit; that the damages were not occasioned by the improvements made by the Board of Public Works, or were not of the character submitted to the consideration of the board of audit by the act of June 20, 1874.

Seventh, in answer to your seventh question we state that "the notice for the presentation of claims, as required by the sixth section of the act of June 20, 1874, was published for two weeks in one weekly and three daily papers of the city of Washington," as is set forth in the report of the board of audit of December 7, 1874. Notice was also given for the presentation of claims under the joint resolution of December 21, 1874, for the period of thirty days after that date.

The sixth section of the act of June 20, 1874, provided that the board of audit should give notice for the presentation of claims, "in such manner as may be deemed necessary." The act did not preceribe the form or manner of giving notice, nor did it prescribe the form or manner of presenting claims. Both marco left to the discretion of the board or audit. Notice was given by publication.

Soon after the organization of the board of

Soon after the organization of the board of such the was found that many claims were pending and unsettled, at the time of the abrogation of the Dirthit government of the fourth, fith and sixth classes, the evidences of which were mostly, and in many cases wholly, in the District offices, and in the records and files which had come to the custody of the board of audit. This was the case with claims in the office of the late auditor of the Board of Public Works, whom the board of audit nucceeded. Claimants came for necessary information, in person and by agents, from which to make up their statements of claims, information to which they were fairly entitled, but to give which, it seemed to us, would not only interrupt the business of auditing to a great extent, but require the time of several clerks, as well as subject the office to other inconversioners, among them the obtaining of information by persons not entitled but it.

The number of claims in the classes named was so large that it appeared probable that a large number of them must remain unpresented, if a formal and new presentation should be required; and that a rigid adherence to forms and rules not prescribed in the law would, in many cases, amount to a denial of justice. For these reasons it was adopted as a rule that claims pending and unsettled at the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, should be deemed and held to be pending before the board of audit, the same as if the form of newly presenting what was already among the files and records which had come to the custody of the board of audit were insisted upon and compiled with. Soon after the organization of the board of

olied with.
This rule also embraced claims in favor of the

piled with.

jiThis rule also embraced claims in favor of the
Bistrict, as well as against it, and secund to us
clearly within the discretion conferred upon the
beard of audit as to the form and manner of
giving notice and of presenting claims. It was
manifestly just, and could work no wrong.

It was also not infrequently the case that parties presented their claims to the Commissioners,
or to some of the offices under the Commissioners,
or to some of the offices under the Commissioners,
to which they formally appertained, in ignorance
of the fact that they should be presented to the
board of audit. Claims thus presented within
the prescribed time were accepted as in time before the board of audit, although not actually
transmitted from the office where presented
within the time prescribed. Our answers to
questions Nos. 8, peacefied. Our answers to
allow or certify claims per formally presented
within the time limited in the classes named.

No claim in class 7, which was not presented
within theiry days after the first day of December,
1874, was within our knowledge, belief or intention allowed.

We are not aware that "any claims of the first

"I ware not classes, or claims for refunding sewer taxes that were not presented until since July 1, 1875," have been allowed. All claims of those classes which were so presented were declined, if subsequently presented, as we believed; and our instructions were that they should be.

The eight, ninth and tenth questions are so intimately connected in their subjects that we asswer them together.

By the first section of the act of June 20, 1874, "all provisions of law providing for an Executive, for a secretary for the District, for a Legislative Assembly, for a Board of Public Works and for a belegate to Congress in the District of Columbia" were repealed.

By section two the President, by and with the acvice and consent of the Senate, was "authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three persons, who shall, until otherwise provided by law, exercise all the power and authority now lawfully vested in the Governor or Bard of Public Works of said District, except as hereinalter limited, " and shall have power to apply the taxes or other revenues of said District, occept as hereinalter limited, " and shall have power to to the support of the public schools, the fire department and the policie, and to the payment of the corrent expenses thereof, to the support of the public schools, the fire department and the policie, and to the payment of the debts of said District, securities of said District, occur by a pledge of the securities of said District or Board of Public Works; and/for that purpose shall take possession and supervision of all the offices, books, papers, records, moneys, credits, securities, assets and accounts belonging or appertaining to the business or interests of the government of the District of Columbia and the Board of Public Works, and exercise the power and authority, shall make no contracts and obligations as may be necessary to the faithful administration of the valid laws enacted for the service of such power and authority, shall make no contracts and to the protection or preservation

issued arising out of contracts, written or oral, made by the Board of Public Works."

Soon after the organization of the board of audit, and after some informal conversations with the Commissioners, who had been appointed under the act of June 23, 1874, we were invited to meet the Commissioner for consultation in relation to the powers and duties of each cancerning the "time" thereafter "oreated," as mentioned in the board class, submitted for saudit to the compitable. At the time appointed we met the Commissioners in their rooms, at the Arlington. There were present, besides the them Commissioners, Messra. Dennism, Blow and Ketcham, and the members of the beard of andit, Senator Thurman, a member of the joint investigating committee which prepared and reported the act of June 20, 1974, and fir. Stanton, the attorney of the Commissioners, which prepared and reported the act of June 20, 1974, and fir. Stanton, the attorney of the Commissioners, which are always and in his candor and feedem from bias in any opinion or advice he sould give, and we were pleased by his presence to take part in the conference. The question as to the power and duty of the board of audit to examine and audit for actilement," and to certificated, written or oral, made by the Board of Public Works through the future execution of contracts which had not been fully performed at the time of the passage of the act, was carefully

in relation to the claims against the District which might be "thereafter crasted" by the further performance, under the administration of the Commissioners, of contracts of the Board of Public Works not completed when the actwaspassed. And in this connection it was suggested that such claims could not probably be presented within the time limited in section six namely, "ninety days after the first publication of such notice," as was prescribed by that section.

To this Senstor Thurman said in substance that the committee which had examined into the affairs of the District, and had prepared and reported the act of June 20, 1814, did not intend that the uncompleted contracts of the Hoard of Public Works should be abrogated, but did intend to provide means for completion the same in order that the unfinished work on the streets and sewers might be completed; that this completion of work already under contract was specially necessary in the case of the sewers, but the provisions of law were general, and related to unfinished contracts for work on the streets well as the sewers; that while it was designed, and in the case of sewer contracts was absolutely necessary to continuoth processary in such cases should be paid in money, for the contract prices had not intended that the contractes, the committee had not intended that the contractes in such cases should be paid in money, for the contract prices had generally been fixed with the expectation that contractors would receive securities below par, and it was therefore believed that payment to them in 3.65 bonds would be fair compensation for future work under unfinished contracts and of Public Works; that no other mode unfinished contracts and be provided, and that fature work under unfinished contracts as well as for the past debts of the Board of Public Works; that no other mode for paying for work under unfinished contracts had been provided, and that limitation of ninety days for presentation of claims had reference only to those which existed at the passage of the act, and did not relate to those te be thereafter created, of which Congress had authorized settlement and payment. In this construction of the law asgiven by Senator Thurman, Mr. Stanton concurred.

In this statement of the views of Senator Thurman we do not assume to use his words, but to state the conclusions and intimate the course of reasoning. Those conclusions we believed and still believe were correct, and we acted upon them. We found that all existing executive powers, including those of the Governor and the Beard of Public Works, had, under certain initiations, been conferred upon the Commissioners, with specific powers in relation to certain contracts and improvements then not completed in such form as seemed to make it their duty to proceed with them; that section three of the act required the President to detail an officer of the engineer corps of the army, who should, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Commissioners, have the control and charge of the work of repair and improvement of streets and sweers, and who was by law empowered and send severs, and who was by law empowered and

required the President to detail an officer of the engineer corps of the army, who should, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Commissioners, have the control and charge of the work of repair and improvement of streets and sewors, and who was by law empowered and required to perform the duties theretofore devoiving upon the chief engineer of the Board of Public Works; that the prosecution of work of repair and improvement under competent and skillful management was thus contemplated by the act; that no money then in possession or to be derived from authorized taxation could be used for this purpose; that the only means available for this purpose; that the only means available for this purpose were bonds to be issued on the certificates of the board of audit, and that the board was authorized to audit and certify old into the control of the second section of the act of June 20, 1874. The Commissioners of the District were vested with the former power and authority of the Board of Public Works, except so far as limited by the said act of June 20, 1874. Thus, within the limitations prescribed by that enactment, the Commissioners succeeded to the control of the Board of Public Works over the unfinished contracts entered into by the latter board. Except so far as restricted in their power to make contracts and four obligations. The Commissioners is against the making of contracts of the Commissioners is against the making of contracts of the faithful administration of the valid laws enacted for the government of said District, to the execution of existing legal obligations and contracts, and to the protection or preservation of improvements existing legal obligations and contracts, and to the protection or preservation of improvements coil after the passage of this act." Such modification, therefore, of contracts with the Board of Public Works, and by the execution of existing legal obligations and contracts, and to the protection or preservation of improvements coil after the passage of the act

tracts, and the future creation and settlement of claims thereunder, could that work be carried on, the prosecution of which was manifestly de-signed by section three of the act whereby "the control and charge of the work of repair and im-provement of all streets, avenues, alleys, sewers, reads and bridges of the District of Columbia, subject to the general supervision of the said Beard of Commissioners." subject to the general supervision of the said Board of Commissioners," are vested in an officer of the engineer corps of the army of the United States to be detailed for such duty by the President.

The construction given to the law by Senator Thurman seemed to us fairly within the rules applicable to the construction of statutes, and manifestly so with reference to statutes concernance unbile affairs.

applicable to be construction of statutes, and manifestly so with reference, to statutes concerning public affairs.

The view of the case is still further sustained by the provisions of section three of the act of June 20, 1874, which authorized the President to detail an officer of the engineer corps of the army of the United States, who should, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Commissioners, "have control and charge of the work of repair and improvement of all streets, avenues, allers, sewers, roads and bridges of the District of Columbia," and vested such officer of engineers with all the power and authority theretofore devolved upon the chief engineer of the Board of Public Works. He was also authorized, with the advice and consent of the Commissioners, to appoint two assistant engineers from civil life. It is clear that the engineers thus authorized to be employed would not be needed had not Congress contempisted the fulfillment of existing obligations and contracts, and the protection and preservation of improvements existing or commenced and not completed, and the payment of their cost through certificates of the board of audit.

It may here be observed that the newers of the

Commissioners included "the execution of existing legal obligations and contracts," while those of the board of sudit, so far as concerned existing claims, embraced all "arising out of contracts, written or oral, made by the Board of Public Works." The distinction is here apparent that while the Cummissioners in the execution of their powers were to failfill legal obligations and contracts, and might enter upon any proper inquiry which they thought necessary in order to accertain their legality and decide the question of validity, the board of audit was not empowered thus to inquire or decide. The report of the joint committee and the act of Congress were prepared to carry out their views based upon the opinion that contracts, both written and oral, were made in excess of the powers of the Board of Public Works, but that the claims arising out of them cought nevertheless to be recognized and paid. The board of audit was not, therefore, to sit in judgment upon the edicial conduct of the Board of Public Works, but that the claims arising out of them contracts, both written and oral, whether a contract had been made, and the sum due upon it, and to certify such sum as might be found due if the contract were not in itself fraudulent. So in the execution of the powers of the Commissioners they, and not the board of audit, were vested with authority to decide what were "existing legal obligations and contracts," what "contracts and obligations" were "necessary" to their "execution," and to the protection or preservation of improvements existing or commerced and not completed," and their decision concluded the board of audit. We refer here to the case of the United States vs. Jones, (isth Howard Rep.,) in which the Supreme Court maintain that an accounting "Officer called upon the Commissioners, and presented to that body "their earnest protest against the continuance of any of the contracts for how preserved to the feature, into their legality.

Early in August, 1874, a committee of the "tax-payers" association of th

ments of the District."

In the report of the Commissioners, dated December 8, 1874, as reported by the engineer, they state the amount of work done on contracts payable in 3 55 bonds from July 8, 1874, to date of last measurement, \$518,830.18; the cost to complete measurement, \$518,830.18; the ble in 3 65 bonds from July 8, 1872, to date of last measurement, \$548,583,13; the cost to complete e utracts resumed, payable in 3.65 bonds, \$1,721,-270,11; claims for contracts made under awards to called, rejected by the Commissioners, if finally payable in 3.65 bonds, \$437,123.

In the engineer's report, constituting a part of the report of the Commissioners, the following is stated: "Whenever it has been preseary to authorize extra work under a contract, in order to properly complete the work required under it, the express stipulation has been made that payment shall be received in 3.65 bonds, upon the certificate of the board of audit." This mode of payment is again repeated by the engineer on page 17s of the Commissioners' report.

In the report of the board of audit, dated December 7, 1874, Ex. Doc. 1, part 6, Forty-third Congress, second secsion, it was said:

"At the outest it was agreed that, in the main, the duties of the board of audit related to the past, while those of the Commissioners concerned the future.

"The unity material exception to this arcse under the fourth clars of claims designated in the sot as claims existing, or hearsiter created, for which no evidence of indebtedness has been issued, arising out of contracts, written or erail, made by the Board of Public Works. Section

two of the set in placing certain limitations to the powers of the Commissioners, distinctly declared that these powers shall extend to the execution of existing Irgal obligations and contracts, and to the protection or preservation of improvements existing or commenced and not completed at the time of the passage of this act. It is being thus apparent that the Commission ers were suthorized to proceed with the execution of existing contracts which had not been juinilied, it seemed equally apparent that the claims thereafter arising out of such contracts were smoong those submitted to the board of audit."

claims thereafter arising out of such contracts were among there submitted to the board of andit."

In relation to the fourth class of claims the board of andit said in that report:

"To the allowance of claims of this class objections were interposed by representatives of the Taxpayers' Association of the District. The principal objections were based upon the allegation that the prices agreed to be paid exceeded the cash value of the work, and that, therefore, the contracts were fraudulent, and upon the alleged fact that the aggregate of these contracts carried the indebtedness of the District to an amount exceeding the limit prescribed by the act to provide a government for the District of Columbia.

"The board of andit was of the opinion that, while the excess of price might prove that the Board of Public Works was improvident in contracting, it did not necessarily constitute a charge of iraue in the contracts, and, indeed, in many instances it was apparent that the contractors were largely loters through the unavailable or cepreciated evidences of indebtedness with which they were paid.

"For the fact that the aggregate of the contractor was responsible. Each contract was clearly within the powers conferred upon the Board of Public Works, and no one nor alltogether necessarily implied the creation of debt in excess of the authorized amount. The result of all may be debt in such excess, but the responsibility rests upon the agents of the District, and not with those who made contracts within the apparent authority of the board. Besides the work was performed and the money expended with the knowledge and the approval, and under the promise of payment, of those who represented, and who only could represent, the District in this business."

And again, in referees to contracts, the board of audit said in that report:

pasiness."
And again, in referees to contracts, the board
of and it said in that report:
"Under many-of the contracts work has been
outlined by direction of the Commissioners, and

"an addition, there is a large member of "in addition, there is a large member of ontract, the amount of which has not been contract, and the provided the series of t

time of the passage of the law under which we act.d.

We cannot, without an examination of the accounts, distinguish the work done under the Commissioners from that done under the Board of Public Works, nor what was done under what were called "extensions" and "enlargementa." Claims allowed for work done under the Board of Public Works, almost uniformly, were certified under date of August 1, 1574, while those for work done under the Commissioners bear a subsequent date. Some portion of each may be included in the amounts certified of the different dates, but the amounts certified of the different dates, but the amounts certified of the different dates, but the amounts comb be important. The numbers, dates and amounts of certificates issued for work done under the Board of Public Works and under the Commissioners, with the above explanations, will appear in the schedule of certificates issued in class four, and also the names of parties to whom issued.

tions, will appear in the schedule of certificates issued in class four, and also the names of parties to whom issued.

A statement of the claims allowed arising out of contracts made by the Board of Public Works, distinguishing written from oral, would require an examination of the several accounts. Contracts written and oral were often blended together, both relating to the same subject and the same work; and to give each separately would require much time and labor.

Claims were allowed and certified under the principles we have stated, both those existing June 29 and thore thereafter created arising out of contracts made by the Board of Public Works. It was our purpose and endeavor that all claims of class 4, as also of the other classes, should be examined, settled, allowed or rejected, as warright and according to the principles of inter, and the claims which we personally examined were adjusted by those rules as our judgment guided us.

Eleventh, In answer to the eleventh question. us.

Eleventh. In answer to the eleventh question, we submit herewith a copy of the statement of the accounts of the late freasurer of the Board of Public Works, prepared by C. E. Behle, referred to by Mr. Warren, the accountant, in his report to

us use in conflict with Mr. Warren's official re-A copy of Mr. Warren's report had been trans-alited to the Commissioners, and as it was to be

A copy of Mr. Warren's report had been transmitted to the Commissioners, and as it was to be the subject of judicial investigation, it was thought best to leave it to the courts, where doubt ful lacts could be inquired into and authoritatively dealed.

Mr. Behle has prepared from his memoranda a statement which is herewith submitted.

No formal reports were made by Mr. Behle on the accounts of the paymaster or auditor of the Board of Public Works.

The amount of certificates and the tables herewith reported have been made up and prepared by direction—not by ourselves personally.

Mr. Buckner remarked that there was much of it which it would be unnecessary to print in the report, but that he would examine it and see what could be omitted.

Mr. Charles Appel, a clerk in the office of the board of sudit, read

A WRITTEN STATEMENT respecting the payments made to Lewis & Co. It set forth that the payment made to Lewis & Co. for earth placed in the casal was too much and that it was his (Appel's) error, but that it would be deducted from any amounts yet due the

and that it was his (Appel's) error, but that it would be deducted from any amounts yet due the firm.

Mr. B. Certley sworn: Witness proceeded to read a paper setting forth that grading was paid for at 30 cents per cubic yard, and that that was the figure upon which the District Commissioners paid the old claims of the Board of Public Work. The statement also showed that Hewatt & Co. received an extra allowance tor paving Ninh street, on account of the trouble incident to their work made by the laying of the car tracks on that street. The remaining portion of the statement was in explanation of the expert's report concerning Hewatt's & Co. Scontracts.

The witness was examined by the expert, and stated that Hawatt & Co. were allowed 69 cents a yard outside of their contract for work done on Ninth street on account of the extra work the railroad imposed upon the contractor.

At this point the committee decided to adjourn, and await the answers of the District Commissioners, to questions that have been propounded to them, before proceeding further in the investigation.

At the Jail.

At the Jail. After the proceedings at the House, Mr. Kil-bourn wisited his family, and remained at home until 8 o'clock. He was then, under the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, taken to the jall. Suitof the Sergeant-at-Arms, taken to the jail. Suitable quarters not being in preparation for the reception of State prisoners, the office of the warden was given up to him, where, personally, he was made very comfortable. During the evening a large number of attached and intimate friends called upon him, and he was surrounded with every possible mitigating comfort affection could suggest. Mr. Kilbourn will remain at the jail until his case is disposed of. It is probable that a writ of habees corpus will be sued out today, and that under the writ his rights as a joitizen will be adjudicated in a court of law.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Weather probabilities, estimated at 1 s. m.-For the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather and northeast to southeast winds during the day, with slight changes in temperature, and rising, followed by alling barometer, and during the night cloudy and threatening weather.

Thermometric readings taken March 14, 1876, at the Signal Office: 7 a. m., 28°; 7:35 a. m., 28°; 12 m., 38°; 2 p. m., 42°; 4:85 p. m., 45°; 9 p. m., 26°; 11 p. m., 34°. Maximum, 45°; minimum, 27°. Moxley, the bill pester. For court proceedings see third page.

Behrend's Patent Catarrh cigar sure cure. Beiknap wishes now he had smoked the B-C. P. H. Heller, pharmacist and chemist, No. 505 Pennsylvania avenue, under National hotel. B. B. Ferguson, pharmacist, corner Second street and Pennsylvania avenue, Capitol Hill. All kinds of trunks made to order, repaired and sovered at McMurray's, 805 Pennsylvania avenue, Market Space.

Six per cent, paid on deposits, payable on demand. Special rates on time deposits. J. H. Squier & Co., bankers. H. D. Cooke, jr., & Co., F street, near the

reasury, do a general banking business and buy and sell District securities &c. At the fifth regular meeting of the Second Cooperative Building Association, \$7,000 was sold at n average premium of 167 per cent. McDermott Bros. have furnished a new Black Maria to the District Commissioners for the con-voyance of prisoners to and from the Police Court and jail.

Dr. Sturgis will teach invalids how to cure hemselves with electricity very low. Office treatment \$1.25, visit out \$2; 738 Tenth street Milliken's hotel, corner Tenth and E streets northwest. First-class board for regular or tran-sient guests. Easy of access from all the street railroads.

northwest. First-class board for regular or transient guests. Easy of access from all the street railroads.

A well-attended meeting of laboringmen was held last evening at the residence of Mr. Andrew Jackson. Mr. Stuart addressed the meeting at length.

Before transacting any kind of business whatever, always consult the convenient and complete Alphabetical Business Directory in the Daily National Rupumlican.

Engineer Hoxie has directed that seven sireet lamps be errected on Eighth street, between I and F northeast; also, one on Bridge street, between I and F northeast; also, one on Bridge street, between I and F northeast; also, one on Bridge street, between I and F northeast; also, one on Bridge street, between I and I may be a constituted and the communication be referred to assume the great that the communication be referred to the sub-board.

How been, Syphax, a former colored school trustee dealed trustee, complaining of the general management of the general management of the general management of the schools by the teachers of the colored the suphois of the general management of the schools by the teachers of the colored suphoner of the general management of the schools by the teachers of the colored suphoner building.

Trustee Randolph interrupted the reading as unnecessary.

Trustee Hovey thought that the writer had a grievance and had a right to be heard, and moved that the matter was also regret to hear that in some instances drag-gist, acting from resuits from sales there that they are much superior to ordinary porous given they are much superior to crdinary porous given they are much superior to crdinary porous from they are much superior to crdinary porous from they are much superior to crdinary porous given they are convicted from resuits from sales there that they are convicted from resuits from sales they are convicted from resuits from they are convi

Green and Montgomery, Georgetown.

The Democratic Jackson Association made ready for a jubilee meeting last evening, but be-

The new East Washington Building Association has been thoroughly organized upon the most popular plan. At the meeting Monday night the receipts were \$2,500, and advances were made on twenty-one shares.

The St. George restaurant is fast growing in pepular favor. The system of half orders, just inaugurated at the St. George, enables persons of the most limited means to get the best living for a very small sum. Mr. Meigs issued marriage permits to the folaur. mengs issued marriage permits to the fol-lowing parties yesterday: Wm. Berry and Caro-line Bailey: Wm. N. Tippett and Mary Stamps; Charles Jerrifer and Julia Carter; Jacob N. Workinger and Bertha Rowe, and William F. Cooper and Jane Everhart.

The stockholders of the Columbia Railroad Company, at their annual meeting yesterday af-ternoon, elected the following directors for the coscing year: Mesars, Henry A. Willard, Wn. H. Clagett, A. M. Clapp, Geo. W. Harkness, Chas. White, Wm. B. Todd and Wm. B. Reed. A Colored National Republican Club was or-A Colored National Republican Cind was organized last night, and the following officers elected: President, S. G. Cannon, of South Carolina; vice president, John Cajay, of New York; secretary, Howard L. Smith, of Virginia; corresponding secretary, James H. Butler, of Mistouri; treasurer, Robert T. Johnson, of Virginia. The stockholders of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America yesterday elected the following directors for the ensuing year: Mesers, John V. Farwell, Charles B. Farewell, Francis H. Rales, Anson Stager, J. F. Crank, George C. Clark, F. D. Gray, E. W. Peet, J. M. Phelps, J. H. Harmon, J. M. Butler and A. S. Pratt.

The Young Men's Brilliant Star Association, The Young Men's Brilliant Star Association, No. 1, held their regular monthly meeting last night at Turner's ball. The following efficient were installed to serve for the ensuing year: President, J. G. Mihales: vice president, J. Hicks; recording secretary, Wm. Digus; finsnelal secretary, Wm. Hewitt; treasurer, J. D. Balthmore; marshal, Berry Clinkett; chaplain, James Saunders.

While the lieutenants of the various police pre-cincts were at Captain Brock's office, police head-quarters, yesterday morning, making their reports, a very pleasing incident occurred. Lieutenant John F. Kelly, of the Seventh precinct, and ex-commander of the Knights of St. Patrick, was called out, and Lieutenant James Gessford, of the First precinct, produced an elegant green silk, necktie, the ends bearing in glit the emblems of Ireland's nationality, the shamrock and Erdis harp, with the legend. Erin Go Bragh," and addressed his brother officer as follows; "Lieu-tenant Kelly: On behalf of the ladies of South Washington, I have the agreeable duty to per-form of presenting you with this emblematic ite." Lieutenant Kelly was taken completely by sur-prise, and was unable to respond at length, but desires that his thanks be returned to the gene-rous conors—his unknown lady friends. While the lieutenants of the various police pre-

Washington, I have the agreeable duty to perform of presenting you with this embinantic tle."

Lieutenant Kelly was taken completely by surprise, and was unable to respond at length, but desires that his thanks be returned to the generous denors—his unknown lady friends.

The Bryant-Craig Conspiracy.

The case of George W. Bryant and William Craig, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Gevernment, came up before Indge Snell yesterday for a continuance of the hearing, but was postpored until to-day, It is understood that this morning Mr. Bryant will waive his defense, and give bonds to await the action of the grand jury. Mr. Craig will, at the time, indicate the course he intends to pursue.

The rumer that Craig and Bryant had offered to return the money to the Treasury if the prosecution was abandoned, which was published yesterCay, is authoritatively denied.

Members of Congress

The committee on property, to whom was referred the recommendation of the sub-board of the Seventh district that additional stairways by its placed in the Seventh district that additional stairways be placed in the Seventh district that additional stairways be placed in the Seventh district that additional stairways to the Seventh district that addi

Members of Congress desiring to insure their lives should examine the advantages of that sterling old institution, the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, of Massachusetts. No facey insurance or visionary theories of what may take, place, but notual re-

sults of thirty years successful business. The

agent of the company, Mr. George B. Cobure, Vernon Row, will be glad to give any informa-tion concerning the same, or on the subject of life insurance in general. Call and see him. Dr. C. W. Berson, a practicing physician at 100 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md., (who has paid much attention to nervous diseases,) has discovered that extract of celery and chamomile discovered that extract of celery and chamomile combined, in a certain proportion, invariably cures headache, either billous, dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, neuralgis and nervousness. This is a triumph in medical chemistry, and sufferers all over the country are ordering by mail. He prepares it is pills, at 50 cents per box. The Doctor is largely known and highly respected in Baltimore. These pills are sent, postage free, to any address, and sold by all wholessale, and retail droggists in Washington, George town and Alexandria.

ness. This is a triumph in medical chemistry, and sufferers all over the country are ordering by mail. He propers it in pills, at 50 cents per box. The Doctor is largely known and highly respected in Baltimore. These pills are sent, postage free, to any address, and sold by all wholes are and retail droggists in Washington, George town and Alexandria.

The Alphabetical Eusiness Birschory in this mornings' Resumences Directory in this mornings' Resumences contains cards of first-closive establishments in all branches of businessive establishments in all branches of business to transact. We intend to keep it up in a reliable and convenient form, and improve it from time to time. Any persons not represented in fit, that would like to be, should send in their cards at once, so, act to get an even start with their neighbors in os desirable an advertising medium, and one of such universal and constant reference as our large circulation among the best classes must make of this.

Trustee Detrick wished to know when the committee on music would be prepared to pay over to the sub-boards the amount due to them from the proceeds of the musical estertainment. Trustee Lioyd, from the proceeds from the concert were about \$250. Owing the musical estertainment. Trustee Lioyd from the proceeds of the musical estertainment. Trustee Lioyd from the proceeds of the musical estertainment. Trustee Lioyd from the proceeds of the musical estertainment. Trustee Lioyd from the proceeds of the musical estertainment. Trustee Lioyd from the proceeds from the concert were about \$250. Owing the musical estertainment. Trustee Lioyd from the proceeds of the musical estertainment. Trustee Lioyd from the proceeds of the musical estertainment. Trustee Lioyd from the concert were about \$250. Owing the musical estertainment.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE CITY

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES

REORGANIZATION OF COLORED SCHOOLS THE APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES

APPROVAL OF THE STEVENS BUILDING

APPROV

SUMMING UP OF HALLECK'S CASE GEN. HENKLE'S PRAYERS DENIED

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The Colored School Question-Miscellanson

Businers.

The regular monthly meeting of the Scho Board was held last evening. In the absence of the president, Trustee Brown occupied the chair. Present: Trustees Brown, Brooks, Champlin Detrick, French, Hovey, Johnson, Licyd, Moffat, Packard, Randolph, Ryder and Smith. The secretary read a communication from the District Commissioners, Inclusing the papers in

District Commissioners, inclosing the papers in relation to Dr. Augusta, ace asking for further information in the case, and explanation from the colored sub-board. Efferred to the sub-board of the Seventh district.

A communication from H.H. Kimmeli was read, asking an investigation into the charges against his soc, a pupil in Primary No. 1, First district, who was accused by his teacher with stealing books. Referred to the sub-board of the First district.

The secretary read a communication, inclosing The secretary read a communication, inclosing

the resolutions protesting against the bill to REORGANIZE THE COLORED SCHOOL board, recontly adopted in a mass-meeting of the colored citience of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh legislative districts.

Trustee Broaks objected to receiving the paper, saying that the paper, if it had come from gentlemen who had anything to do with the schools would command his highest respect. The man who signed the communication, (Joseph H. Jackson,) generally made his mark instead of signing his name, and was not competent to examine a primary class, and yet they protended to criticise the ladies in the schools. A set of men who knew nothing about the schools had gotten up the resolutions because one of them had attempted to override the colored school board, and had failed. board, recently adopted in a mass-meeting the colored citizens of the Pifth, Sixth and Se

the resolutions because one of them man attempted to override the colored school board, and had failed.

Trustee Hovey asked Mr. Breoks if he objected to the filing of the paper.

Trustee Brooks said that the gentlemen who had signed the resolutions were not competent to speak before white man. They had been schooled in slavery, and forgot that they were dealing with men who had been trained in freedom. They came out in public and disgraced their whole race, and talked about these ladies in the schools, of whom they knew nothing. They charged the colored sub-board as being the cause of all the troubles, which should be removed, and spoke of those who supervised the schools as wanting refinement and culture. It was an insult to members of the board, and for that reason he objected to filing the paper.

Trustee Johnson said that the statements in the resolutions were not true. He regarded the wording of the resolutions as insulting to the sub-board and to the ladies in the schools, and he objected to the filing of the resolutions, as such an action would give character to a meeting of men who knew nothing about the schools whatever.

Trustee Brooks further explained that the refer-

ever.
Trustee Brooks further explained that the refer-Trustee Brooks further explained that the reference in the resolutions asking the District Commissioners to remove the discordant element plainly meant the colored sub board.

Trustee Howsy thought that no harm would be done by dling the paper. The board was not inclined to look into the facts of the case, and the resolutions need not be printed in the minutes.

Trustee Brooks held still that the resolutions were a gross insuit to the ladies in the schools. The matter had been gone over before, and the board had been satisfied with the management of the colored schools.

Trustee Johnson moved that the papers be rejected and not filed.

the colored schools.

Trustee Johnson moved that the papers be rejected and not filed.

Trustee Detrick moved that they be returned to the parties signing them.

The amendment was agreed to.

A communication from Joseph H. Jackson (chairman of the meeting which had adopted the objectionable resolutions) was read, complaining of the closing of the Stevens school building during the repairing which has recently been in progress there. others. Of such are E. Drehn, Newark, N. J.;
Chas. Althan and M. M. Cook, Brooklyn, N. Y.:
Thempson, Lilly & Co., Baltimore, Md.: Robert
Powers, Richmond, Va. Vincent, of Broadway,
Brocklyn, says "he recommends no other;"
Guick & Bergy, Terre Haute, Ind., say "they
are convinced from results from sales there that ANOTHER COMPLAINT

The secretary proceeded to read a communica-tion from Mr. Syphan, a former colored school trustee, complaining of the general management of the schools by the teachers of the colored schools, and the expulsion of his daughter from the Grammar school in the Sumner building. Trustee Kandolph interrupted the reading as unnecessary.

Trustee Hovey thought that Mr. Syphax's communication was an appeal to the full board. Charges were being made against the colored sub-board, and he believed that an investigation should be held into the management of the col-

ored schools.

The Chair read-an extract from Mr. Syphax's communication, where he asked that the matter be referred to a select committee, not compised of the colored sub-board, to investigate. his motion.

Trustee Brooks renewed Mr. Hovey's motion, with the smendment that no colored trustee beappointed on the committee.

Trustee Detrick thought that as the communication came in the form of an appeal from an action of which the colored sub-board had knowledge, it should be referred to a special committee.

THURSTOR'S IVORY FRANC TOOTH FOWDER used daily will keep the teeth clean, white and sound, the gums healthy and the breath sweet. Twenty-five and fifty cents per bottle.

JOUVER'S INODOMOUS KID-SLOVE CHARKE will renovate soiled gloves thoroughly and quickly. Twenty-five cents per bottle, THOMNSON'S FORM DE UPTIME IS equal to the best French, and but half the price. Twenty-five and tifty cents per bottle.

WHILE STREMPTHEMISE PLASTERS are the very best. All sold by druguists. edge, it should be referred to a spacial committee.

Trustee Champlin explained a statement made by Mr. Syphax, that he (Syphax) had gone to see his daughter's teacher about her expulsion, and had acted, according to his own statement, in a very ungentlemanly manner to the teacher, to the principal and to the school, and he thought it was a matter discipline which ought to be referred to the sub-board.

The question was taken on the motion to refer the matter to a special committee and lost, the vote standing 7 to 5.

APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES. Trustee Johnson offered the following applica-tions for teachers' positions in the colored schools: Misses F. A. Barrier, Helena C. Fry, Virginia Habut, Anna Over, Blandina D. Duty and Anna E. Lee, By Trustee Ryder: Misses Anna San-ders, Alice F. Bradley, Victoria D. Shaw and

E. Lee. By Trustee Ryder: Misses Acan Sannders, Alice F. Bradisy, Victoria D. Shaw and Agnes Jones.

The following additional applications were submitted by Superintendent Wilson: H. P. Montgomery, of Randolph, Vi. L. C. Camp, Washington; Dr. H. Perabeau, (for music teacher) E. A. Paul, of Hanover, N. Y.; Clara Mott, Chataqua, N. Y.; C. C. Down, Bush Hill, N. C.; W. W. Fitzgerald, H. W. Chandler and C. Vermillion, (for janitors' positiona.)

Trustee Randolph, of the Second district, reported the resignation of Miss Mary G. Whitney, of Secondary No. 7, and of Mrs. C. H. Crossfield, nec Ellis, of Secondary No. 7, each to take effect on the same date: Promote Miss May L. Johnson from Primary 10 to Secondary S. Miss Sallie O. Dalton appointed acting teacher of Primary No. 3, and Isshel V. Heimsen to acting teacher of Primary No. 3, and Isshel V. Heimsen to acting teacher of Primary No. 3, and Isshel V. Heimsen to acting teacher of Primary No. 10. Kate Johnson appointed sub-assistant in Female Graumars school in place of Miss Heimsen. He stated that the sub-board had given the requisite legal notice of the Intentien to vacate the rooms at present held on Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and those in the Assembly Presbyterian church on and after April 1. He also stated that the sub-board intended to transfer the schools in these premises to the About building for the remainder of the present school year. The report was approved by the committee on supplies and accounts, amounting to \$10,002 24.

The Stevens Bullime.

THE STEVENS BUILDING.

quested, 120 desks.

The committee on property submitted a plan approved by the committee for the new Randail building for colored schools in the Fourth district. Approved by the board.

The committee on property recommended the purchasent a site for the proposed building near Transilysiem. Approved.

The polyminities on property, to whom was referred the matter of regulating the salaries of justices, recommended that the matter be reterred to a select committee, composed of one member

fetred the matter of regulating the salaries of junitors, recommended that the matter be referred to a select committee, composed of one member from each district, and that when the board adjourns it adjourn to meet the erealing of the flist instant. Adopted.

The committee on the Abbott building recommendee an appropriation for fitting the building with blackboards.

The Chair announced as the special committee on the pay of junitors Trustees Curits, Harr, Datrick, Hovey, Lloyd, Packard and Johnson.

Trastes Brown gave notice of an amendment he would offer, changing the order of business, which includes one order entitled "resolutions for reference," not in the present order of business. Referred to the Committee on Rules. A QUESTION.

TREASURY BORBERT.

that a Republic so powerful about a present such a spectacle. He cited the mustance where at Baltimore Chief Justice Taney once ordered the immediate discharge of a prisoner when he ascertained that such means as the above had been resorted to to elicit a confession.

District Attorney Wells followed in a few remarks, centending that itall's mission was to try and obtain a clue from Halleck as to the whereabouts of the remaining \$13,000, which the Government had yet been unable to obtain any trace of. He thought the Government was justifiable in the employment of any legitimate means to protect liself from the machinations of wicked and designing men.

PRAYERS OFFERED BY GEN, MENKLE:

ARGUMENT OF JUDGE WILSON.

Porous plasters have been much improved re cently in Banson's Carcine Plaster, by a new method of treating the rubber so that it

contains more electricity than formerly, one of the qualities for which a porous plaster has been especially valued, and by the addition of Cap-

cine, which causes the plaster to act immedi

ately and makes it the most reliable remedy known for colds, rheumatism, lameness of the back and muscles, kidney complaint, or any of

the diseases for which a porous plaster or lini-ment has been used. The manufacturers are pleased to learn that there is a large class of

conscientious druggists who, having become con-vinced of the great merit of BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER, recommend it in preference to all

others. Of such are E. Drehn, Newark, N. J.:

Pharmaceutical Chemists, New For sale by Drew & Gibbs, D. P. Hid B. Ferguson, L. C. Bishop and C. Stett

UITY ITEMS.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and In-

vigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES

ARE

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND

DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so stroy siy concentrated that it will effect chally eradicate from the system every take of cerodital scroot. By the selected that it will effect chally eradicate from the system every take of cerodital scroot. By ye poins, Sat bloom every take of cerodital scroot. By ye poins, Sat bloom, Synkhilt Diseases, Canter, Faintness of the Stomach, art all diseases that arthe from impure Blood. Scintics, Indaminatory and Chronic hinomation, Neuraigia, Gout byind Complaints can only be effectually cared through the blood. For Ulcers and Kruptive Diseases of the Skin. Pustules, Fimples, Riotches, Bolls, Tetter, Scald Heed and Ringworm VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent care.

For Pains in the Back Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Femnale Weakness, Lencorchess, Arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine Diseases and General Debliity, VEGETINE acts directly upon the clauses of these complaints. It in vigorates are increation and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dysarpsis, Habitual Contiveness, Paintation of the Heart Headache, Pies, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System no medicine has ever gives such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purities the blood, cleanes all of the organs and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system. The remarkable curse effected by Vegetine have indeed many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own Amilles.

finally a function is the best remedy pet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable Blood Punifier yet placed before the public.

Frepared by H. R. STEVENS

BOSTON, MASS.

What is Vegetine? It is a compound extracted from hers, roots and herbs. It is nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any had effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It rets directly upon the blood. It quiest the nervous system. It gives you good, swert sies particularly in the property of the system of the same mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets and interest and strengthen of the same work of the same strength, quiets the preast Blood Further. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and curved thousands. It is very pleasant to take—every child likes it. It relieves and curves all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetine. Give its fift trial for your complaints; then you will saw to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it it has cured me."

VEGETINE, for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other one medicine. Why: Vegetine will CURE these complaints.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

BONTON, Pec. 12, 1809.

GENTLEMEN: My only object in giving you this testimonial is, to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Sait this um, and the wine searchee of my skin being covered with plumples and eruptions, many of which caused me front lash and announce, and knowing it to be a flood likesse. I took many of the advertused blood preparations, arong which was any quantity of preparations, arong which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit un it commenced taking the Vigoritism, and before it had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right lad taken severe betties, when I was proncused the first bottle I saw that I had got the right lad taken severe betties, when I was proncused well man, and my skir is smooth and entirely free from plumples and emplies. I have never anjoed so good health before, and I attribute. It is the use of Vagariyar. To benefit the lattice with Bheumatism, I will make mention also of the Vagariyar. In this way of the vagariyar in the suffered to intensely.

C. H. TUCKER.

Passenger Agent Michigan C. R. R., & Washington street, Bosto

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Gorden Mirr Sorden Mirr

GOLDEN HILL.

The best, the most nutritious and the cheaper FAMILY FLOUR in the District. WM. M. GALT & CO., BOYS COT Indians avenue and First street,

mhil-SAWif

designing men.
The following are the

HE BLUSHED TO THINK

AMUSEMENTS, &c. Hallech's Trial Drawing to a Close-Samming NATIONAL THEATRE. The trial of Halleck, the alleged robber of the \$47,000 package from the dash-room of the Treas-ury, was resumed in the Oriminal Court yester-ZIP Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, day morning, his Honor Justice Olin presiding. Mrs. Hallock, the prisoner's wife, was not in attendance. Indeed, she seems to have feet all

MUSETIE. hope of her husband's acquittal, since the decoy "prisoner" and detective. Hall, of New York, deposed upon the stand the confession which he LOTTA MATINEE SATURDAY. March 20. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, in heir latest great raccess, entitled mhis-tr Midhty DOLLAS. washined, and left the court-room weeping bit-terly.

Gen. Henkle opened for the defense by sub-mitting the following prayers, which were over-ruled after considerable discussion: Gen Henkle thought the effect would be demoralizing to the community when it was known that such means of obtaining confessions from a prisoner as that resorted to by the Government, in putting the de-coy Hall in Halleck's cell, with a view of glean-ing his terrets.

THEATRE COMIQUE.— HONDAY,

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reavers offered by Gen, Henkle:

1. That if the jury find the confession obtained by Detective McDevitt from Halleck to have been obtained through the influence of hope or lear, the jury should discard such confession.

2. If the jury find that the subsequent confessions made by Halleck were made under the same influences as the first confession made to McDevitt, they should discard said confessions.

3. It devolves upon the Government to show affirmatively that the influences which induced Halleck to make the first confession to McDevitt were removed before he made the subsequent confessions.

4. That the evidence of W. W. Hall should be discarded, on the ground of it being against public policy to use a witness of that character.

General Henkle then requested that the court adjourn ever until to-day, as he had been taken by surprise in the matter of the "decay" Hall's evidence, and be wished time to look up the necessary law to enable him to satisfactorily address the jury.

The Court suggested that "Brother Wilson will supply you with all the law needed."

"But it will not be the kind that I need, if your Hener please," jocosely added the defendan.'s counse! DILLOS & co.. 714 D street, between Seventh and Eighth streets Picture frames, window cornice, chromos, gila and walnut mouldings, cord, naits, &c. Carving and engraving a specialty. OLD No. CON EXHIBITION NEW Ho. 439
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cented, 1 at 10 a. m., returning about cepted.) at 10 a. m., returning about 4 p. m. Round trip 21, including admission to Mansion and Grounds.

ARGUMENT OF JUDGE WILSON,
Judge Wilson was inaily requested to proceed
with his speech to the jury. He argued that if
Halleck was guilty of either of the counts of the
indictment, the jury should convict him. He had
not intended to address the jury, but in consequence of the questions raised as to the evidence
of several witnesses, touching the means employed
to secure the prisoner's conjession, he had determined to do so.
He then argued that the money stolen belonged EDUCATIONAL. THEODORE INGALLS KING, ORGANIST St. John's Parish, Teacher of PIANO, ORGAN, ETC.

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He then argued that the money stolen belonged to the Government, and not to the Park bank, as counted for the defense might endeavor to show. Never having been delivered to the bank, it was still the property of the United States.

He continued his argument at great length, and presented the larcomy in all its aspects, tracing the complicators to watering places, a.c., in their efforts to get rid of the \$500 notes.

The court then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day.

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